

Family Outreach Series

Strategies for Outreach to Families Experiencing Homelessness



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Parent, Family and Community Engagement

Acknowledgments

The National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement would like to acknowledge the leadership from Brazelton Touchpoints Center and Child Care Aware® of America in developing this resource. The Center also acknowledges the contributions of SchoolHouse Connection. The combined input of these organizations represents a diverse range of roles, expertise, and perspectives and was essential in creating this resource.

This resource was developed with funds from Grant #90HC0014 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start, and Office of Child Care by the National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement.

October 2019

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Suggested citation: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start, National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement. (2019). *Family Outreach Series—Strategies for Outreach to Families Experiencing Homelessness*.



NATIONAL CENTER ON
Parent, Family and Community Engagement



Family Outreach Series

Strategies for Outreach to Families Experiencing Homelessness

Effective outreach promotes families' awareness of, access to, and use of early childhood care and education and comprehensive services. States, Territories, Tribes, and their partners can use this resource to enhance their outreach efforts to families experiencing homelessness.

In this resource, you will find:

- A definition of outreach (page 3)
- Specific examples of outreach to families experiencing homelessness (page 4)
- Research-informed strategies (pages 6–13).

As you review the strategies in this resource, consider your agency's approach to meeting the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) requirements. Some of the strategies described in this resource can be applied by State, Territory, or Tribal administrators. Others can be used or adapted for use by leadership and staff working in agencies and programs that have direct contact with families.

Family Outreach Series

Use this resource along with others in the Family Outreach Series. The series is available on the Child Care Technical Assistance website (CCTA): <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov>.

Titles include:

- **Strategies for Outreach to All Families: Overview**
- **Strategies for Outreach to Families with Limited English Proficiency**
- **Strategies for Outreach to Families Living in Remote or Rural Areas**

How This Resource Is Organized

This resource is organized into two sections:

- **Building a Shared Understanding of Outreach**
Offers a definition of outreach. Provides examples of outreach at the family, program, community, and State/Territory/Tribal levels.
- **Creating an Effective Approach to Outreach**
Highlights research-informed strategies and examples that can enhance your approach to outreach to families experiencing homelessness.

You will also find related resources, including

- **Foundational Strategies for Outreach to All Families**
- **CCDF Requirements Related to Outreach to Improve Access for Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness**

Resource Terms

Homeless

This resource uses the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act's definition of "homeless children and youth." Head Start, Early Head Start, and CCDF-funded programs are required to use this definition.

This definition is included in Section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 11435a[2]), which in this resource is referred to as the "McKinney-Vento Act's definition."

The McKinney-Vento Act's definition of "homeless children and youth":

1. individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and
2. includes:
 - i. families who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;
 - ii. families who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
 - iii. families who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
 - iv. migratory families who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because they are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii) (42 U.S.C. §§ 11432–11433).

People-first Language

Homeless describes a situation; it does not define the people in that situation. We show respect to families by speaking of "children and families experiencing homelessness" rather than "homeless children and families." People-first language acknowledges the individual before the situation they may be experiencing or the eligibility criteria they may be determined to meet.

Professionals and Programs

In this resource, "professional" refers to all early childhood and school-age care and education professionals working at the systems or program level. "Program" refers to all early childhood and school-age care and education programs.

Building a Shared Understanding of Outreach

What Do We Mean by Outreach?

In early childhood and school-age care and education systems, outreach tends to focus on increasing awareness of available services and promoting their use. Early childhood and school-age professionals do this by intentionally seeking out families and ensuring that all families are included.



Effective outreach is data-informed and culturally and linguistically responsive.

The purpose of outreach is to identify families who are not being reached and to share relevant information with families, within your organization, and with community partners. Collecting, analyzing, using, and sharing data are central to ensuring effective outreach.

Outreach also involves promoting culturally and linguistically responsive activities that raise families' awareness of:

- High-quality early childhood and school-age care and education services
- Comprehensive supports for family well-being
- Research-based practices to support child development and learning

What the Research Says

Research shows that homelessness and high mobility are associated with higher risks for child health, behavior, and academic challenges than poverty alone. Additional study is needed to understand whether these risks are more closely tied to poverty or lack of stable housing or both. For children who experience homelessness, protective factors such as positive parent-child interactions and early literacy development have been shown to promote resilience and reduce risks. Professionals can partner with families to strengthen these protective factors. Outreach also can be an important part of a larger system of support for families and children experiencing homelessness (Masten, Cutuli, Herbers, Hinz, Obradović, & Wenzel, 2014).

Examples of outreach related to families experiencing homelessness include:

Family level	A mother shares information in her support group about services she accessed for her family after leaving an abusive situation. She shares a flyer from a local social service agency that provides referrals for housing, health, and early childhood care and education services.
Program level	A child care center creates posters and brochures written and designed for families experiencing homelessness. The materials are in languages spoken by families. They describe services provided by the center and include a list of local and statewide resources (e.g., child care subsidy agency and where to get child immunizations at low cost). The materials explain that it is possible to enroll children without immediately submitting documents such as immunization records or birth certificates.
Community level	A child care resource and referral agency (CCR&R) designates a staff member to serve as a “navigator” to reach out to and assist families experiencing homelessness. The navigator maintains contact with local organizations that address basic needs and connects families to them. The navigator goes to the local shelter two afternoons a month to meet with families and staff. The navigator brings applications, assists families in completing applications, and answers any questions from families or staff.
State, Territory, or Tribal level	Lead Agency staff work with the State Coordinator for Homeless Education (i.e., the McKinney-Vento State Coordinator), the Head Start Collaboration Director, and housing sector professionals to align data platforms. They compile and use data to guide policy. They also share data with community-level stakeholders who use it to inform their outreach.

Thought from the Field

“We moved beyond this brick-and-mortar idea where a family has to come in and go through their determination or redetermination for subsidy in that building, and we’ve moved to a system where we’re co-locating, or we’re actually moving to where families are. . . . We’re moving past this idea that a family has to come into a specific site to be determined eligible for child care subsidy.”

—Karen Grimm-Thomas, Pennsylvania Office of Child Development and Early Learning, at a recent tri-state summit hosted by the Building Early Links to Learning (BELL) project for 300 stakeholders from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware and representatives of the Administration for Children and Families.

Creating an Effective Approach to Outreach

Homelessness is a circumstance that families may experience when they face such challenges as extreme poverty or lack of affordable housing. Homelessness can also occur when a family's current living situation is unsafe or unstable.

Homelessness creates a state of vulnerability for children and families. The condition exposes families—and especially children—to physical, mental, and developmental risks.

Families with young children experiencing homelessness are a diverse group with varied needs. Yet many share key characteristics and have similar needs. The fundamental need is for safe and stable housing. This need, if filled, can lead to more positive child and family outcomes.

What the Research Says

Children who are experiencing homelessness have more developmental, health, emotional, behavioral, and learning challenges than their peers (Evans & Silkawski, 2013). High-quality programs and services can lessen the negative effects of homelessness on children and strengthen family well-being.

Keep in mind that families may not see themselves as homeless. Or they may not see that their living situation qualifies them for a wide range of services, especially for early childhood services and programs. They may not be aware of the full array of services and programs available to them. They also may have questions about how services address their needs. Or they may fear that their children may be removed from their custody if they reveal their housing situation or use their housing situation to access services. Waiting lists for services and lack of transportation can also be barriers for families.

Research-informed Strategies for Outreach to Families Experiencing Homelessness

1. Work with staff and partners to build a shared understanding of outreach and the importance of outreach geared specifically to families experiencing homelessness.
2. Compile community data to inform your outreach plan and guide policy.
3. Work with families and partners in your service area to identify meaningful outreach messages.
4. Coordinate and collaborate with new and existing partners serving families experiencing homelessness to expand outreach across systems.
5. Consider ways to ensure that staff at both system and program levels feel confident and prepared to be responsive to families.
6. Explore ways to coordinate services, and address potential barriers related to documentation that families and programs experience.

Strategies for Outreach to Families Experiencing Homelessness

Consider these six research-informed strategies to enhance your approach to outreach. Reflect on how any one of these could build on the successful strategies you already have in place.

- 1. Work with staff and partners to build a shared understanding of outreach and the importance of outreach geared specifically to families experiencing homelessness.** Professionals can enhance ways of collaborating with one another in systems and programs by developing a common understanding of laws, regulations, and terms that apply to their day-to-day operations.



Begin by promoting an awareness and understanding of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and how it applies to early childhood and school-age care and education. Share this resource as well as the Related Resources highlighted in this document.

Implement or adapt existing training. Use materials from trusted organizations. This will help you avoid duplicating development efforts. And it will free up resources to address other family and community interests and needs.

Example

Colorado, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Ohio have worked to build **Supporting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness: An Interactive Learning Series for Early Childhood Professionals** (online modules) into their state professional development platforms. The eight-module series includes a module specifically focused on outreach (Module 5).

Related Resources

Use these resources produced by the National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement (NCPFCE):

Supporting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness: An Interactive Learning Series for Early Childhood Professionals (online modules)

<https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/supporting-children-and-families-experiencing-homelessness-interactive-learning-series>

Supporting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness (a series of briefs)

<https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/supporting-children-and-families-experiencing-homelessness>

2. Compile community data to inform your outreach plan and guide policy.

Identify reliable data about children and families experiencing homelessness. Use qualitative input from families and community partners. Also use quantitative data to inform your plan. Engage system- and program-level professionals in the process. Identify their roles and responsibilities for outreach and data reporting. Provide training about these roles and responsibilities. Include data you have already identified.

Ensure that professionals across sectors understand the widely varying ways that data are collected and reported so that plans and actions are based on an accurate understanding of what the data represent. For example, child care and education sectors use the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness. The housing sector uses the HUD definition. These differences can impact how data can be interpreted and used.

Example

Members of North Carolina's Southern Mountain Homeless Coalition Children and Youth Subcommittee partner with other agencies to collect data simultaneously. Together they work to understand and use multiple definitions so they can better understand the needs of children and families in their communities.

Plan to collect data to track the progress of your outreach efforts over time. Use data to identify which strategies are more or less effective. Look to community partners, such as the State Coordinator for Homeless Education and the Local Educational Agency (LEA) McKinney-Vento Liaisons, to help you identify and collect data.

Explore data-sharing agreements with organizations that serve families experiencing homelessness (e.g., a shelter). Consider sharing such information as participant data, mutual referrals, and coordinated (nonduplicative) enrollment paperwork. Partner with parents at the organization to get their input, and co-plan outreach to other families and stakeholders. Provide stipends to parents to compensate them for their efforts. Follow agency protocol for data sharing.

Related Resources

Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles 2019 (state-level snapshots of early childhood data)
<https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2019.pdf>

Sample Inter-Agency Data Sharing Memorandum of Understanding (brief)
<https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/sample-inter-agency-data-sharing-memorandum-understanding-mou-0>

3. Work with families and partners in your service area to identify meaningful outreach messages that are based on the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness.

Seek input from families who are experiencing (or have experienced) homelessness. Learn about their experiences with and perceptions of services. Find out what system- and program-level barriers block their access to and use of services.



For example, if families perceive or report challenges related to time-sensitive requirements for documents, a helpful message might be: “Are missing immunization records keeping your child out of child care? You may be able to enroll now and turn in records later. Call to find out more.”

If families are unaware that their housing situation qualifies them for priority status, a message like this might be helpful: “Do you need child care that’s safe and promotes your child’s learning? You may be eligible for priority financial assistance. Click to find out more.”

Consult with community organizations that partner with families who experience homelessness. Community partners can help you identify and connect with families. They can also share what they are hearing from other families.

Related Resources

Strategies for Outreach to All Families: Overview

This resource describes ten foundational strategies for effective outreach. Use the foundational strategies along with the strategies in this resource to enhance your outreach to families experiencing homelessness. Find a list of the strategies on page 14. Find the full resource on CCTA: <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/strategies-outreach-all-families-overview>

4. Coordinate and collaborate with new and existing partners serving families experiencing homelessness to expand outreach across systems.

Explore opportunities for multi-agency teams or cross-agency staff roles. Tap into partners' existing relationships with families or groups of families. Identify and reach out to partners at the state level and at the local level when possible.

Consider these partners:

- State Coordinator for Homeless Education
- Local Educational Agency (LEA) McKinney-Vento Liaisons
- HUD-funded regional or local planning bodies that coordinate housing and related services for those experiencing homelessness, including families (e.g., Continuums of Care, Balance of State Regional Committees, Coordinated Entry providers)
- State and regional coalitions and groups that advocate against homelessness and domestic violence
- Early Head Start, Head Start, and Head Start Collaboration Offices
- Public housing agencies
- Providers of services to runaway and homeless youth who are parents, including parenting youth who have aged out of foster care
- Private housing and emergency shelter providers, such as Family Promise and the Salvation Army, religious providers of housing and basic needs, and domestic violence agencies
- Motels, soup kitchens, thrift stores, and other places where families may go to get their basic needs met

Also consider developing partnerships with libraries and other places where families experiencing homelessness may spend time. Local libraries are known for being community hubs and are often the place where families can find needed information and access the internet. Many libraries are conveniently located on public transportation routes.

What the Research Says

A 2013 national survey assessed the level of knowledge that early childhood and homelessness service providers had about programs and laws related to the well-being of young children experiencing homelessness. Results indicated that less than half of homelessness service providers were very familiar with the role child care programs play in addressing the well-being of young children experiencing homelessness (48 percent). More were familiar with the roles of Early Head Start and Head Start (60 percent). Nearly two-thirds were familiar with the educational provisions of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (Perlman, 2015).

Examples

North Carolina, Iowa, and Pennsylvania sponsor formal networking events and activities to connect early childhood care and education professionals, including child care subsidy staff, with families experiencing homelessness. Housing, education, infant mental health, and domestic violence professionals also participate.

Structures vary. North Carolina uses Continuums of Care. Iowa's network is based on Coordinated Entry service areas. Pennsylvania uses its six McKinney-Vento regions. All work to build stronger and more informed relationships for the purpose of coordinating and sharing resources. They aid in outreach, increase access for families, and foster responsiveness to immediate family needs.

Related Resources

Identifying Partners Planning Template (tool)

https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/learning-modules/homelessness-v3/module-8/story_content/external_files/Identifying-Partners-Planning-Template.pdf

Connecting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness to Services and Supports: Planning for Partnership Implementation (tool)

https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/learning-modules/homelessness-v3/module-8/story_content/external_files/Connecting-Children-Families-Services-Supports-Planning-Partnerships.pdf

Supporting Whole-Family Approaches to Housing Stability and Economic Mobility (fact sheets)

<https://www.usich.gov>

Memorandum of Agreement (example)

This memorandum of agreement between the Georgia Department of Education and the Georgia Head Start Association outlines how local Head Start and Early Head Start programs will collaborate with the State Coordinator for Homeless Education and local homeless education liaisons.

<https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/mou-ga-ed-hs.docx>

5. Consider ways to ensure that staff at both system and program levels feel confident and prepared to be responsive to families.

Conversations with families about their living situations are not always planned. Take steps to prepare staff for and maximize these opportunities.

Strengthen the skills that staff need to have sensitive conversations with families. Build training in these skills directly into the professional development that you offer at both system and program levels. Consider ways (including funding add-ons) to ensure adequate program-level coaching and supervision.

Consider using the set of online learning modules **Supporting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness: An Interactive Learning Series for Early Childhood Professionals** for strengths-based conversational strategies for building relationships with families. Some states—for example, Colorado, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—are exploring ways to incorporate these modules into their professional development systems.

Make the *Decision-making Tool to Determine a Family's Homeless Situation* readily available to staff for reference during their interactions with families. As staff learn about a family's living situation, they can use this tool to analyze the information shared to see if the family's situation meets the McKinney-Vento Act's definition of "homeless."

Include training about the benefits and opportunities of partnerships with other staff and agencies that serve families experiencing homelessness. Staff can partner with community agencies to connect families to comprehensive services. Connections to community partners can also ease stress for staff who may otherwise feel discouraged by not being able to capitalize on families' strengths and address their needs beyond child care or housing. By building community partnerships, staff can feel more confident in their ability to work with and more comprehensively support families.

Consider ways to ensure that community partners are equipped with information about child care and child care assistance. Partners may include the State Coordinator for Homeless Education, Local Educational Agency (LEA) McKinney-Vento Liaisons in school districts, and other homelessness service providers. Be sure they know about:

- All the child care options and financial supports available to families (e.g., CCDF, Head Start, and state Pre-K)
- Opportunities for service providers to develop relationships and partnerships with professionals who provide or assist with early childhood and school-age care and education services, including local child care resource and referral staff, along with the benefits of creating and strengthening these kinds of relationships and partnerships

Related Resources

Decision-making Tool to Determine a Family's Homeless Situation (tool)

https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/learning-modules/homelessness-v3/module-4/story_content/external_files/HL%20Module%204%20Decision-Tool_Final%204_20_18.pdf

Supporting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness: An Interactive Learning Series for Early Childhood Professionals (online modules)

<https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/supporting-children-and-families-experiencing-homelessness-interactive-learning-series>

Self-Assessment Tool for Early Childhood Programs Serving Families Experiencing Homelessness (tool)

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/final_self_assessment_tool_for_early_childhood_programs_serving.pdf

6. Explore ways to coordinate services, and address potential barriers to families and programs related to documentation.

Coordination among agencies and programs helps to connect families with services, no matter where or how they enter a system. This approach to service delivery helps to ensure that families who most need assistance can access it in a timely manner.

CCDF requires training and technical assistance for child care providers and Lead Agency staff about identifying and serving children experiencing homelessness and their families (see page 15).

Coordinated services support a whole-family approach to family and child well-being, housing stability, and economic mobility. This approach emphasizes and includes early childhood and school-age care and education. It also can help to identify service needs and gaps. Once identified, this information can help communities plan their assistance and identify needed resources.

Meet families where they are—where they are staying temporarily and/or where they might go to meet other needs and interests. Consider designating staff to reach out to families experiencing homelessness and offer support to access services. Identify places where families may go, including food pantries, soup kitchens, thrift stores, libraries, and small businesses such as laundromats.

A family's living situation is a sensitive topic to discuss with family members who are homeless. When you have these conversations, use language that respects families and is aligned with the cultures of the families in the community. Some programs find helpful such terms as “not yet settled,” “houseless,” or “displaced.”

Example

Individual child care resource and referral agencies in Washington, Hawaii, Pennsylvania, and several other states have created positions for early childhood navigators. These navigators maintain contact with local housing and basic needs service providers so that referrals occur at the same time families are seeking housing and other supports. These navigators may also co-locate at local shelters to meet with families, assist families to complete applications, answer questions, and keep families and providers informed.

Streamline application processes for families and professionals. Coordinate and collaborate with partners across sectors to avoid the use of multiple forms that ask for similar information. Ensure that forms are written in plain language. Minimize time-sensitive requirements for submitting documents.

Example

Pennsylvania’s policy of “presumptive eligibility” prioritizes families in shelters. An Early Childhood Specialist at Philadelphia’s Building Early Links to Learning (BELL) project was familiar with this policy when she met a single father with infant twins. The twins were receiving highly rated child care at the Maternity Care Coalition program. The father didn’t want to withdraw his children from the program, but he needed more hours of child care to be able to work and leave the shelter.



The specialist told the father about child care subsidy. He was able to keep his children in their current program and use the child care subsidy to pay for a different after-hours program. He was also able to accept a job.

Consider how you and a partner agency might work together to minimize waitlists for services by prioritizing families and children who are experiencing homelessness.

According to the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Report on States Priorities for Child Care Services: Fiscal Year 2019 (Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, 2019):

- Thirty-two states have policies in place to prioritize enrollment for children experiencing homelessness.
- Twenty-nine states do not place families and children experiencing homelessness on a waitlist.
- Sixteen states have policies in place to waive copayments for families experiencing homelessness.
- Six states use grants or contracts to reserve child care slots for children experiencing homelessness.

Find the report at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/priorities-report-2019>

Appendix A

Foundational Strategies for Outreach to All Families

1. Prioritize outreach, and work to build a shared understanding of outreach and its importance among staff and partners.
2. Allocate resources and funding for outreach.
3. Create a data-informed outreach plan, and embed it into your agency's overall communication plan.
4. Find out what service features are important to the families you are trying to reach, and promote matching strengths in your services.
5. Develop or enhance “no wrong door” and “one-stop shop” policies, procedures, and processes.
6. Dedicate staff or hire (or otherwise engage) family liaisons or parent ambassadors. Ensure that they are skilled in listening and building relationships and that, ideally, they speak the languages spoken by the families in your program.
7. Explore families' cultural perspectives that may influence when, where, and how outreach occurs. Shape your outreach efforts in light of these perspectives. Encourage staff to reflect on how their own cultural values and beliefs may influence outreach. Consider how your current approach to outreach aligns with the approach that families need.
8. Create outreach messages that are positive and strengths-based.
9. Use consistent, plain language in outreach messages.
10. Use a variety of communication channels and media based on family preferences.



Note: Use these foundational strategies along with the strategies in this resource to enhance your outreach to families experiencing homelessness. Find the full resource, *Strategies for Outreach to All Families: Overview*, on CCTA: <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/strategies-outreach-all-families-overview>

Appendix B

CCDF Requirements Related to Outreach to Improve Access for Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness

The CCDF Final Rule is based on the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG) of 2014. It requires Lead Agencies to:

- Use the McKinney-Vento Act’s definition of “homeless children and youth.”
- Coordinate the provision of child care services with other early childhood programs, including those that serve children experiencing homelessness.
- Establish a grace period that allows children experiencing homelessness to receive services while providing families a reasonable amount of time to comply with immunization and other health and safety requirements.
- Give priority for services to children experiencing homelessness. Lead Agencies have flexibility about how they meet this requirement, which does not necessarily guarantee a CCDF subsidy.
- Improve access to services by expending funds to:
 - Develop procedures to permit enrollment while required documents are acquired
 - Provide training and technical assistance to child care providers and Lead Agency staff about identifying and serving children experiencing homelessness and their families
 - Offer specific outreach to families experiencing homelessness
- Provide to the Office of Child Care quarterly case-level reports, which include whether a family is experiencing homelessness

A Closer Look at CCDF Requirements for Outreach to Families Experiencing Homelessness

§ 98.51 Services for children experiencing homelessness.

Lead Agencies shall expend funds on activities that improve access to quality child care services for children experiencing homelessness, including:

- Training and technical assistance for providers and appropriate Lead Agency (or designated entity) staff on identifying and serving children experiencing homelessness and their families (§ 98.51 [b]); and specific outreach to families

§ 98.53(a)(1)(iv) Activities to improve the quality of child care.

Lead Agencies must expend funds from each fiscal year’s allotment on quality activities (§ 98.53[a]). One of ten options presented is to support the training, professional development, and postsecondary education of the child care workforce (§ 98.53[a][1]) including providing training and outreach on engaging parents and families in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways to expand their knowledge, skills, and capacity to become meaningful partners in supporting their children’s positive development (§ 98.53[a][1][iv]).

(U.S. Department of Health and Human Services & U.S. Department of Education, 2016)

Appendix C

Related Resources

Connecting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness to Services and Supports: Planning for Partnership Implementation (tool)

https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/learning-modules/homelessness-v3/module-8/story_content/external_files/Connecting-Children-Families-Services-Supports-Planning-Partnerships.pdf

Decision-making Tool to Determine a Family's Homeless Situation (tool)

https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/learning-modules/homelessness-v3/module-4/story_content/external_files/HL%20Module%204%20Decision-Tool_Final%204_20_18.pdf

Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles 2019 (state-level snapshots of early childhood data)

<https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2019.pdf>

Identifying Partners Planning Template (tool)

https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/learning-modules/homelessness-v3/module-8/story_content/external_files/Identifying-Partners-Planning-Template.pdf

Memorandum of Agreement (example)

<https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/mou-ga-ed-hs.docx> (Be aware that this URL initiates an instant download of a Word document.)

Sample Inter-Agency Data Sharing Memorandum of Understanding (brief)

<https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/sample-inter-agency-data-sharing-memorandum-understanding-mou-0>

Self-Assessment Tool for Early Childhood Programs Serving Families Experiencing Homelessness (tool)

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecdf/final_self_assessment_tool_for_early_childhood_programs_serving.pdf

Strategies for Outreach to All Families: Overview (guide)

<https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/strategies-outreach-all-families-overview>

Supporting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness (series of briefs)

<https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/supporting-children-and-families-experiencing-homelessness>

Supporting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness: An Interactive Learning Series for Early Childhood Professionals (online modules)

<https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/supporting-children-and-families-experiencing-homelessness-interactive-learning-series>

Supporting Whole-Family Approaches to Housing Stability and Economic Mobility (fact sheets)

<https://www.usich.gov>

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